share 50 per cent of the subsidy on imported foodgrains till financial integration in April 1950 when the subsidy was increased to 75 per cent as in the case of other P rt "A" States. This subsidy is in addition to the charges on the administration of the Food Supplies Department which alone works at the rate of about Rs. 30 lakhs per annum. The subsidy on foodgrains alone in 1948-49 and 1949-50, excluding the cost of administration of the Food Department, amounted to Rs. 1 50,61.703 and Rs., 1,26,00,000, respectivey. So far, the State has sustained loss to the extent of about Rs. 8,50 00,000 in the shape of subsidy and the administration charges of the Food Department and in the present financi l position it is no longer possible for this Government to bear these losses from General Revenues. The neighbouring States have not been incurring any such losses and the prices of foodgrain s are fixed on the principle of "service at cost", including the cost of Administration charges. The selling prices of foodgrains therefore in the neighbouring States have always been higher than those prevailing in the State. It is against this backgr und that this Government, with the concurrence of the Government of India, revised the issue prices of foodgrains as follows, with effect from 1st August 1950, the revision of prices being confined only to rice and millets.—

Rice ...	I Variety ...	2¼	seers per rupee.
	II Variety ...	2¼	Do
Millets ...	... ...	4½	Do

Even these prices were substantially lower and they compare very favourably with the corresponding prices in the neighbouring States.

The position has considerably worsened since. The financial position, on the one hand, and the reduction in subsidy from the Centre due to a revision of their policy on the other, necessitate a further slight rise in the issue prices. This position was brought out prominently during the recent food debate in the Legislative Assembly. The House was definitely of opinion that the food operations in the State should be carried on on the basis of "Service at Cost". It has therefore been decided to enhance slightly the retail issue prices of foodgrains as follows:—

(1) Rice : I Variety	...	2 seers per rupee.
(2) Rice : II Variety	...	2 3/8 seers per rupee.
(3) Milo and Millets	...	4½ seers per rupee
(4) Wheat	...	Re. 0-6-8 per seer.

The above prices fixed are not only within the ceiling prices allowed by the Government of India for Mysore and Bangalore Cities but also compare favourably with the prevailing prices in the neighbouring States of Bombay and Madras and most other States in India.

(P. N. No. 263/10-2-1951/XX. 7401-7500)

Seaport for Mysore.

Q.—4. **Janab MOHAMED VALIULLA** (Kolar—Muslim).—

Will the Government be pleased to state:—

(*a*) whether they have been in correspondence with the Government of India about a seaport for Mysore;

(*b*) if so, the result?

A.—**The Hon'ble Sri H. SIDDAIYA** (Minister for Revenue and Excise).—

(*a*) Yes, till June 1948.

(*b*) West-Cost Major Port Development Committee constituted by the Government of India for the purpose, gave up the idea of selecting Bhatkal as a seaport in favour of Malpe, as prospective harbour, after thorough deliberations on all the aspects of the case.

River valley scheme.

Q.—5. **Janab MOHAMED VALIULLA** (Kolar—Muslim).—

Will the Government be pleased to state:—

(*a*) whether they have under consideration any river valley scheme of the type of the Tennesee Valley Authority of America or of the Damodar Valley Project in India;

(*b*) if so, the scheme under contemplation?

A.—**The Hon'ble Sri T. MARIAPPA** (Home Minister).—

(*a*) No such river valley scheme is under consideration.

(*b*) Does not arise in view of reply to (*a*) above.

Recommendations of the Committee for better conservation of water in the K. R. S. Reservoir.

Q.—6. **Janab MOHAMED VALIULLA** (Kolar—Muslim).—

Will the Government be pleased to state:—

(*a*) whether they have taken any tangible steps to give effect to the recommendations of the Krishnarajasagara Special Committee of 1950,